



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

gives us Glimpses of Society, and embodies such miscellaneous facts and extracts as do not properly fall under either of the preceding heads. Thus we have notices of the then recent improvements in London, of the style of living, the amusements at Bath, the clubs, electioneering expenses, the means of travelling, and the manner of advertising. From this brief summary it is easy to perceive how wide a range Mr. Hutton takes in, and how much that is new to many readers such a volume must contain.

- 3.—*British India, its Races, and its History, considered with Reference to the Mutinies of 1857: a Series of Lectures addressed to the Students of the Workingmen's College.* By JOHN MALCOLM LUDLOW, Barrister at Law. Cambridge [England]: Macmillan & Co. 1858. 2 vols. 16mo. pp. xvi. and 319, 390.

THE history of British India has been often written, and the recent mutiny of the Sepoys has afforded an opportunity for the publication of numerous pamphlets and larger works upon the general subject of the British government in the East. But most of the works of real value upon this fruitful theme are published at a price which places them beyond the reach of a large class of readers. It is with the view of rendering the information scattered through various elaborate volumes accessible in a cheap and compact form, that Mr. Ludlow has published these Lectures, originally prepared at the request of the students of the Workingmen's College. He does not appear to have had any personal acquaintance with the subjects of which he treats, or to have made any original investigations. But he tells us in his Preface that he is "connected with India by almost innumerable ties"; and he has made good use of the labors of his predecessors. His Lectures excited so much interest at the time of their delivery, that he was immediately requested to repeat them; and in the printed copy he has made large additions to them. He has divided his work into three parts. The First Part consists of five Lectures, covering about a hundred pages, and treats of the geography, climate, and products of India, and of the different races and religions there brought in contact. In dealing with these intricate questions Mr. Ludlow exhibits considerable familiarity with Eastern mythology; but it must be confessed that his strength does not lie in the discussion of theological doctrines. The next eleven Lectures form the Second Part of his work, and are devoted to a history of The British Rule in India, beginning with the rise of the East India Company, and closing, with a discourse upon The Lessons of the Past, at the return of

Lord Dalhousie in 1856. His opinion of the British policy in the time of Clive and Hastings is not flattering, and is thus boldly expressed : —

“To play fast and loose with the plighted word of the state, to sell the mercenary English sword to whoever might bid high enough for it, to help wrong and fleece the wrong-doer, such was English custom in those days.” — Vol. I. p. 172.

And near the close of the same Lecture he says : —

“I have now gone through with you the story of the establishment of the English power in India. It is an ugly one. It begins in feebleness and cowardice ; it is pervaded by rapacity ; it closes with a course of fraud and falsehood, of forgery and treason, as stupendous as ever lay at the foundation of a great empire.” — Vol. I. p. 198.

In this connection he takes occasion to attack Macaulay with considerable bitterness for the views presented in his famous articles upon Clive and Hastings ; and in another place he expresses a belief that these articles have contributed much “to demoralize English feeling towards India.”* But Mr. Ludlow is apt to express himself with emphasis ; and his opinions upon this subject and upon several other points need considerable qualification. Of Lord William Bentinck he speaks in strong terms as “the best Governor-General that India has ever had.” But of most of the successors of Clive and Hastings he does not appear to entertain a very favorable opinion ; and he pronounces Lord Dalhousie to have been “the most unscrupulous Governor-General that has ever ruled over India since the days of Warren Hastings ; and the one of all others who has done most to weaken our power, under color of consolidating it.”† Indeed, when we consider how many of Mr. Ludlow's kinsmen, of almost every degree of consanguinity, have been employed in the civil or military service of the East India Company, it is curious to note the general judgment which he passes upon British officials in India, and upon the relations between England and India. His views on these subjects may be traced through all his Lectures ; but they are chiefly developed in his Third Part, which comprises five Lectures under the collective title of Questions of the Present. In these Lectures, all of which have been added since the delivery of the course, he discusses with much ability the causes of the present discontent, attacks the double government, and suggests some remedial measures. Altogether, this is the ablest and most instructive part of the work, although some of the views presented are of doubtful soundness.

* Vol. II. p. 360, note.

† Ibid., pp. 155, 156.